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EXAMINING
GROUP (2142)
01P07411US

REMARKS

Claim 2, 19 and 22 are amended to more clearly recite the invention.

I. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)

Claims 1-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 5,884,312 – Dustan et al. in view of U.S. Patent 6,771,290 – Hoyle. These claims are considered to be patentable for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites a method "used by a first application for supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications" comprising "receiving user identification information; initiating authentication of said user identification information; communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information; and automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". These features are not shown or suggested in Dustan in combination with Hoyle.

The Rejection takes Official Notice that "logon over the Internet" with "a menu" provided "to the client" and "corresponding to a first application of a plurality of applications which can be executed concurrently in the computer system was well known in the art" (Rejection page 2). It is acceptable for official notice to be taken of a fact of "wide notoriety", In re Howard, 394 F. 2d 869, 157 USPQ 615, 616 (CCPA 1968) e.g. a fact commonly known to laymen everywhere, 29 AM. Jur 2D Evidence S. 33 (1994) or of a fact that is capable of "instant and unquestionable demonstration", In re Ahlert 424 F. 2d 1088, 1091, 165 USPQ 418, 420 (CCPA 1970). However, official notice should not be taken of a fact normally subject to the possibility of rational disagreement among reasonable men, In re Eynde, 480 F. 2d 1364, 1370; 178 USPQ 470, 474 (CCPA 1973). It is submitted that the elements of which the Rejection takes official notice, in the context of their respective claims, are neither features of "wide notoriety", (In re Howard), nor capable of "instant and unquestionable demonstration" (In re Ahlert). On the contrary, these features are

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subject to the possibility of rational disagreement given the claim arrangements within which they reside. Consequently, Applicants take exception to the Official notice used in the Rejection. Further, Applicants request that a showing be made of evidence that this feature was well known, in the context of the respective claims at the time the invention was made.

The Rejection on page 3 recognizes that Dustan does not disclose "communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information". The Rejection on page 3 also recognizes that Dustan does not disclose "automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". However, the Rejection erroneously states the system of Dustan in combination with the login module and links to information resources such as URLs of Hoyle would provide the claimed features. In this regard, the Rejection relies on Hoyle column 5 lines 5-42 and column 8 lines 3-50.

The system of amended claim 1 includes "communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response" to "authenticated user identification information". Neither Dustan nor Hoyle, individually or together, suggest such features. Hoyle in column 5 lines 5-42 and column 8 lines 3-50 discloses use of a "login module" that provides access to a single application NOT a "web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information". This is evident from Hoyle column 8 lines 8-18 ("a program stored on the data storage device that is operable upon execution to display a graphical user interface that includes an application window separated into a number of regions. The first one of these regions includes ... A second one of the regions includes a number of user selectable items such as icons"). This is further corroborated in Hoyle column 26 lines 39-48 which states "In the illustrated embodiment, the user ID is associated with a user login that is required each time the client software application is executed...Also, the provision of a user login allows the client software application to be utilized by multiple users". Hoyle shows a single application supporting multiple

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image window regions operable in response to "user login that is required each time the client software application is executed" (Hoyle column 26 line 41) and does NOT does not show, suggest or contemplate (with or without Dustan) "communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response" to "authenticated user identification information".

There is no 35 USC 112 compliant disclosure in Hoyle (with Dustan) of a system enabling "communicating a URL" of a web page providing a single logon menu to a "managing application for storage". Such a feature advantageously facilitates "user initiation (e.g., logon), operation and termination (e.g., logoff) of multiple Internet applications" and "securely passing URL, patient (and user) identification and other information between applications" (Application page 4 lines 21-25. Specifically this feature enables a parent application to dynamically select a single logon web page for use by a "plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information". Thereby "Internet compatible applications employing this system may be dynamically re-organized to implement different workflows or task sequences involving different operational constraints and limitations" (Application page 4 lines 11-14). This feature and its advantages are not recognized in Dustan with Hoyle and there is no motivation or other reason for incorporating this feature in the combined system.

The system of amended claim 1 also includes "automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". Such application specific context information includes a patient identifier or user identifier, for example (Application page 10 lines 35-37). The claimed system advantageously "automatically" communicates "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". Thereby the system enables a user to logon to a first application such as a patient census application and gain automatic access to multiple other applications such as a medical laboratory test result application and in response to user activation of the test result application, be automatically provided with desired test results for the specific patient selected in the first patient administration application (see the example described in

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the Application on page 5 lines 6-10 and elsewhere in connection with Figure 2). This is done without the user having to re-enter context information (e.g., a patient identifier) by link selection or another command following automatic logon to a second application. This capability is not shown or suggested in Dustan with Hoyle. The combination of single logon page together with automatic communication of application specific context information "in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon" facilitates user friendly operation and user seamless navigation in a plurality of concurrently operating applications. The system addresses the problems involved in "facilitating user initiation (e.g., logon), operation and termination (e.g., logoff) of multiple Internet applications and in securely passing URL, patient (and user) identification and other information between applications. A managing application is employed to coordinate user operation sessions. Specifically the managing application coordinates inactivity timeout operation and maintains and conveys properties between concurrent applications in order to create a smooth user operation session" (Application page 4 lines 23-29).

In contrast, the sections of Hoyle (with Dustan) relied on in the Rejection on page 3 merely show use of a single application and consequently fail to suggest "automatically" communicating "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". Hoyle fails to suggest "automatically" communicating "application specific context information to a particular application" at all. Further, the combination of Dustan and Hoyle as suggested in the Rejection results in a system for managing windows of a single application accessed via logon using a login module providing user identification information to a network server and requiring a user to enter context information and re-login following selection of a child application from a parent application. Such a system fails to provide the seamless navigation and user friendly operation features of the claimed arrangement. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of amended claim 1 under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

Amended dependent claim 2 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 2 is also considered to be patentable because Dustan with Hoyle does not show or suggest a system in which "said plurality of different applications individually require different user logon information" and "said application specific context information comprises a patient identifier and including the step of automatically using said URL to acquire data representing said web page

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providing a single logon menu in response to a detected logoff condition". Dustan
with Hoyle, fails to suggest automatically communicating "**application specific
context** information" between two applications comprising "a **patient identifier**"
following automatic logon to the two applications via "a web page providing a single
logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually
requiring **different** user logon information". Further, Dustan with Hoyle, fails to
suggest "automatically using said URL to acquire data representing said web page
providing a single logon menu in response to a **detected logoff** condition". This
feature advantageously provides a unified logon page to individual applications
following a logoff occurring to an individual application of "said plurality of different
applications". Such a capability is not discussed or contemplated in Dustan with
Hoyle. Hoyle fails to even mention a "logoff" condition and provides no 35 USC 112
enabling disclosure of automatically using a common URL of a logon page to
automatically support re-logon to an individual application of "said plurality of
different applications" in the event of a logoff condition (Application page 17 lines
14-17).

Dependent claim 3 is considered to be patentable based on its
dependence on claim 1. Claim 3 is also considered to be patentable because Dustan
with Hoyle does not show or suggest the feature combination including
"communicating additional parameters to said managing application for storage, said
additional parameters including one or more of, (a) an authentication service
identifier, (b) a language identifier, (c) a frame identifier identifying a browser frame
to be used, (d) a timeout value and (e) user identification information and receiving
parameters from said managing application including one or more of, (i) a session
identifier corresponding to a particular user logon initiation, (ii) a session key for use
in encrypting or decrypting URL data and (iii) a parameter identifying success or
failure of a request to establish a session". The combined system of Hoyle with
Dustan fails to provide a 35 USC 112 compliant enabling description of the feature
combination of claim 3 concerning storing parameters by, and receiving parameters
from, a "managing application" supporting logon and "user access to a plurality of
different applications individually requiring user logon information".

Dependent claim 4 is considered to be patentable based on its
dependence on claim 1. Claim 4 is also considered to be patentable because Dustan
with Hoyle does not show the feature combination in which "said URL is for use in
acquiring a web page providing a **common logon menu** to support user access to a
plurality of different applications including said first application following

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termination of said first application" and "said application specific context information is communicated to said particular application in a data field of a URL". As previously explained, neither, Dustan nor Hoyle discuss or contemplate use of "**common logon menu** to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application following **termination** of said first application". Further, Dustan with Hoyle, fails to suggest **automatically** communicating "**application specific context** information" to "said particular application in a data field of a URL" following automatic logon to the two applications via "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring different user logon information". Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 5, Hoyle does not recognize or mention a logoff condition comprising "**termination** of said first application" and fails to show or suggest providing a "**common logon menu** to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application" in response to such "termination".

Dependent claim 5 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 5 is also considered to be patentable because Dustan with Hoyle does not show or suggest the feature combination of claim 5 in which "said communicating step communicates a timeout value to said managing application for determining an inactivity period for triggering automatic logoff of at least one of a plurality of concurrently open applications". Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 5, Hoyle does not recognize or mention a logoff condition comprising "**termination** of said first application" and fails to show or suggest providing a "**common logon menu** to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application" in response to such "termination". Neither, Dustan nor Hoyle is concerned with such features. Hoyle in column 24 lines 35-45 relied on in the Rejection (page 5), does NOT show or suggest "communicating" a "timeout value" to "said managing application for determining an inactivity period for **triggering automatic logoff** of at least one of a plurality of **concurrently** open applications". Contrary to the Rejection statement, a server sending a form for completion by a user to initiate download has nothing to do with application logoff under any cogent interpretation.

Dependent claim 6 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 6 is also considered to be patentable because Dustan with Hoyle does not show or suggest the claim 6 system involving "communicating an authentication service identifier to said managing application; and receiving a user

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identification code associated with said authentication service from said managing application".

Dependent claim 7 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1 and because of the additional feature combination it comprises.

Independent claim 8 is considered to be patentable for reasons given in connection with claim 1. Claim 8 is also considered to be patentable because Dustan with Hoyle does not show or suggest a "browser application for receiving user identification information and for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application in response to user selection of an icon displayed in a browser window; a managing application for receiving a URL from said second application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information; and a communication processor for automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu".

The combined system of Hoyle with Dustan fails to suggest use of "a "managing application for receiving a URL from said second application for storage" and for "use in acquiring a web page providing" the "single logon menu". Further the combined references fail to suggest these features in combination with "a browser application for receiving user identification information and for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application in response to user selection of an icon displayed in a browser window". The claimed system advantageously "automatically" communicates "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". The combination of single logon page together with automatic communication of application specific context information "in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon" facilitates user friendly operation and user seamless navigation in a plurality of concurrently operating applications. These features are nowhere discussed or suggested in Dustan with Hoyle.

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Dependent claim 9 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8. Dependent claim 9 is also considered to be patentable because Dustan with Hoyle does not show or suggest a system involving "automatically communicating **application specific context** information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application" made "from **within said second application**" and "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu".

Dependent claim 10 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8.

Dependent claim 11 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 5 and 8.

Dependent claim 12 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8.

Dependent claim 13 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and 8.

Dependent claim 14 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and 8.

Independent claim 15 recites a system "supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of Internet compatible applications including first and second applications, comprising: a web browser application including, a user interface display generator for generating a browser window containing icons enabling user initiation of operation of said first and second applications; a menu generator for providing a logon menu common to said plurality of Internet compatible applications individually requiring user logon information by acquiring a web page providing said common logon menu from a logon web page URL address provided to said browser application by said second application, said logon web page URL address being conveyed from said first application to said second application in response to user initiation of said second application via said browser window; and a communication processor for automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of Internet compatible applications in

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response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". These features are not shown or suggested in Dustan in combination with Hoyle for the reasons given in connection with claims 1 and 8.

Dependent claims 16-18 are considered to be patentable based on their dependence on claim 15 and because of the additional feature combinations they comprise.

Amended dependent claim 19 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15. Dependent claim 19 is also considered to be patentable because Dustan with Hoyle does not show or suggest a system in which a "menu generator provides said logon menu in response to at least one condition of, (a) upon logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application". None of the conditions relied on in the Rejection in Hoyle column 18 lines 55-67 and column 24 lines 35-45 have anything to do with "logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application". The flag alert of column 24 is related to advertising banner download and is not relevant to the claimed conditions. Similarly, Hoyle in column 24 lines 35-45 relied on in the Rejection (page 7), concerns a server sending a form for completion by a user to initiate download of a file and has nothing to do with conditions including "logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application".

Independent claim 20 is considered to be patentable for the reasons given in connection with the preceding claims.

Independent claim 21 recites a system "A system used for supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications, comprising: a processor for receiving and storing a URL from a first application, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications; and at least one communication processor for, communicating said URL and a session identifier to a second application of said plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to a request by said second application to said managing application to establish a session of user operation and automatically communicating application

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specific context information to said second application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said second application and in response to automatic logon to said second application via said single logon menu". These features are not shown or suggested in Dustan in combination with Hoyle for the reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8 and for additional reasons.

Amended dependent claim 22 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 21 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 19 and 21.

Independent method claims 23 and 24 mirror apparatus claims 21 and 15 respectively and are considered to be patentable for similar reasons. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of claim 1-24 under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the Application is in condition for allowance, and favorable reconsideration is requested.

Respectfully submitted,

Alexander Burke
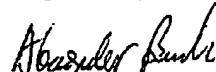
Date: June 20, 2005.

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